

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC,	)	Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-522-JRG
	)	(CONSOLIDATED - Lead Case)
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	<b>JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</b>
	)	
ACER INC. AND ACER AMERICA CORP.	)	
	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
	)	

**P.R. 4-5(D) JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION CHART**

Pursuant to P.R. 4-5(d) and the Court’s Docket Control Order of January 23, 2014 (Docket No. 37), plaintiff Innovative Display Technologies LLC (“Plaintiff”) and defendants Acer Inc., Acer America Corporation, Dell Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company, Huawei Investment and Holding Co., Ltd., Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Huawei Device USA Inc., BlackBerry Ltd., BlackBerry Corporation, and Microsoft Corporation (collectively, “Defendants”) hereby file this joint claim construction chart.

The claim terms below are found within U.S. Patent Nos. 6,755,547 (“the ’547 patent”), 7,300,194 (“the ’194 patent”), 7,384,177 (“the ’177 patent”), 7,404,660 (“the ’660 patent”), 7,434,974 (“the ’974 patent”), 7,537,370 (“the ’370 patent”), and 8,215,816 (“the ’816 patent”) (collectively, “patents-in-suit”).

**a) AGREED TERMS**

NO.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
1 <sup>1</sup>	<b>“deformities”</b> <sup>2</sup>	[AGREED]	[AGREED]	“any change in the shape or geometry of a surface and/or coating or surface treatment that causes a portion of the light to be emitted”
19	<b>“posts, tabs, or other structural features that provide a mount”</b> <sup>3</sup>	[AGREED]	[AGREED]	plain and ordinary meaning

<sup>1</sup> The numbering in this column is consistent with the numbering in the parties' P.R. 4-3 chart.

<sup>2</sup> '547 patent, claims 1, 2, 4; '194 patent, claims 1, 16, 28, 31; '660 patent, claims 1, 33; '974 patent, claims 1, 7, 13; '370 patent, claims 1, 4, 8, 13, 29, 47; '816 patent, claim 1; '177 patent, claim 14. For instances in which a claim term first appears in an independent claim, that term's respective dependent claims have been omitted from footnotes such as this for brevity. Nonetheless, these terms and constructions should also be considered to apply to those respective dependent claims regardless of whether the term explicitly appears in the dependent claim. These terms and constructions also apply to asserted claims in which a respective term appears regardless of whether that claim is explicitly listed herein.

<sup>3</sup> '974 patent, claims 1, 7.

**b) DISPUTED TERMS**

No.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
2	<b>“pattern of deformities”</b> <sup>4</sup>	<p>“a pattern of deformities that can be an ordinary pattern, random placement pattern, or a variable pattern”</p> <p>or, to the extent the Court determines that “ordinary” need not be included, Plaintiff proposes the following:</p> <p>“a pattern of deformities, which may include a random placement pattern or a variable pattern”</p>	Plain and ordinary meaning (using the agreed definition of “deformities.”).	

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<sup>4</sup> '547 patent, claim 1; '660 patent, claims 1, 33.

No.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
3	<b>“pattern of light extracting deformities”</b> <sup>5</sup>	<p>“a pattern of deformities that can be an ordinary pattern, random placement pattern, or a variable pattern”</p> <p>or, to the extent the Court determines that “ordinary” need not be included, Plaintiff proposes the following:</p> <p>“a pattern of deformities, which may include a random placement pattern or a variable pattern”</p>	Plain and ordinary meaning (using the agreed definition of “deformities.”).	
4	<b>“continuous side walls”</b> <sup>6</sup>	<p>plain and ordinary meaning</p> <p>In the alternative only, if the Court determines that this term should be construed</p> <p>“side walls that completely surround”</p>	“uninterrupted walls that are free of breaks on the side of the tray”	

<sup>5</sup> '974 patent, claims 1, 7, 13; '370 patent, claims 1, 13, 29, 47; '816 patent, claim 1.

<sup>6</sup> '177 patent, claims 1, 15.

NO.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
5	<b>“transition region”</b> <sup>7</sup>	plain and ordinary meaning  In the alternative only, if the Court determines that this term should be construed:  “an area used to make the transition from the light source to the light emitting area of the panel member [’370 patent] / optical conductor [’660 patent]”	“a region that spreads and transmits light”	
6	<b>“at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member”</b> <sup>8</sup>	plain and ordinary meaning	“at least some of the deformities on or in one side of the panel member are different than the deformities on or in the other side of the panel member in characteristics other than shape”	
7	<b>“an air gap therebetween”</b> <sup>9</sup>	plain and ordinary meaning	“a continuous layer of air between the separate transparent sheet or film and the light emitting area such that they have no direct physical contact”	

<sup>7</sup> ’660 patent, claims 1, 3, 10, 33; ’370 patent, claims 13, 47.

<sup>8</sup> ’370 patent, claims 1, 13.

<sup>9</sup> ’547 patent, claim 1.

NO.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
8	<b>“an air gap between the film, sheet, plate or substrate and the panel member”<sup>10</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	“a continuous layer of air between the sheet, film, plate or substrate and the panel member such that they have no direct physical contact”	
9	<b>“desired light output distribution”<sup>11</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	“desired light output” means “a specific pre-identified output,” “distribution” should be understood to have a plain and ordinary meaning.	
10	<b>“desired light output distribution or effect”<sup>12</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	“desired light output” means “a specific pre-identified output,” “distribution or effect” should be understood to have a plain and ordinary meaning.	
11	<b>“desired light output color or uniformity”<sup>13</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	“desired light output” means “a specific pre-identified output,” “color or uniformity” should be understood to have a plain and ordinary meaning.	
12	<b>“desired light output”<sup>14</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	“desired light output” means “a specific pre-identified output”	

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<sup>10</sup> '194 patent, claim 1.

<sup>11</sup> '547 patent, claim 1.

<sup>12</sup> '194 patent, claim 23.

<sup>13</sup> '177 patent, claim 15.

<sup>14</sup> '547 patent, claim 1; '194 patent, claim 23; '177 patent, claim 15.

NO.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
13	<b>“predetermined”</b> <sup>15</sup>	plain and ordinary meaning	“chosen in advance”	
14	<b>“well defined optical elements or deformities”</b> <sup>16</sup>	plain and ordinary meaning  In the alternative only, if the Court determines that this term should be construed:  “optical elements or deformities having clearly distinguishable limits, boundaries, or features”	This term is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112(2)	
15	<b>“optical elements or deformities of well defined shape”</b> <sup>17</sup>	plain and ordinary meaning  In the alternative only, if the Court determines that this term should be construed:  “optical elements or deformities having clearly distinguishable limits, boundaries, or features”	This term is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112(2)	

<sup>15</sup> '370 patent, claims 1, 13, 29, 47; '177 patent, claim 1; '660 patent, claims 1, 33.

<sup>16</sup> '194 patent, claims 1, 16, 31.

<sup>17</sup> '194 patent, claim 28.

NO.	TERM	PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION	DEFENDANTS' CONSTRUCTION	COURT'S CONSTRUCTION
16	<b>“a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film”<sup>18</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	This term is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112(2)	
17	<b>“pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss”<sup>19</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning  In the alternative only, if the Court determines that this term should be construed:  “efficiently conducts light through a liquid crystal display”	This term is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112(2)	
18	<b>“to [suit/fit] a particular application”<sup>20</sup></b>	plain and ordinary meaning	This term is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112(2)	

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<sup>18</sup> '547 patent, claim 1.

<sup>19</sup> '194 patent, claims 1, 16, 28; '370 patent, claims 1, 29; '547 patent, claim 1.

<sup>20</sup> '194 patent, claim 31; 974 patent, claim 5; '177 patent, claims 1, 14, 15.



## c) DISPUTED TERMS IN CONTEXT OF CLAIM LANGUAGE

NO.	TERM	CLAIM
2	<b>“pattern of deformities”<sup>21</sup></b>	<p><u>'547 patent</u></p> <p>1. A backlight assembly comprising a light emitting member having at least one light emitting area that emits light that is internally reflected within the light emitting member, a separate transparent sheet or film overlying the light emitting area with an air gap therebetween, a <b>pattern of deformities</b> on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film, the deformities varying at different locations on the sheet or film to direct the light that is emitted by the, light emitting member in different directions to produce a desired light output distribution such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>
		<p><u>'660 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting panel assembly comprising:</p> <p>a generally planar optical conductor having at least one input edge with a greater cross-sectional width than thickness; and</p> <p>a plurality of light sources configured to generate light having an output distribution defined by a greater width component than height component, the light sources positioned adjacent to the input edge, thereby directing light into the optical conductor;</p> <p>the optical conductor having at least one output region and a predetermined <b>pattern of deformities</b> configured to cause light to be emitted from the output region,</p> <p>the optical conductor having a transition region disposed between the light source and the output region.</p>

<sup>21</sup> '547 patent, claim 1; '660 patent, claims 1, 33.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><b>33.</b> A light emitting panel assembly comprising:  a generally planar optical conductor having at least one input edge with a greater cross-sectional width than thickness; and  a plurality of LED light sources each having a greater width than height positioned adjacent to the input edge, thereby directing light into the optical conductor, each light source being configured to generate light having an output distribution defined by a greater width component than height component;  the optical conductor having at least one output region and a predetermined <b>pattern of deformities</b> configured to cause light to be emitted from the output region,  the optical conductor having a transition region disposed between the light source and the output region.</p>
3	<b>“pattern of light extracting deformities”<sup>22</sup></b>	<p><u>’974 patent</u></p> <p><b>1.</b> A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least a light emitting panel member having a light entrance surface and a light emitting surface, at least one LED light source positioned near or against the light entrance surface, and a tray or housing having a cavity or recess in which the panel member is entirely received, wherein the panel member has a <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> on or in at least one surface to cause light to be emitted from the light emitting surface of the panel member, and the tray or housing includes end walls and side walls that act as end edge reflectors and side edge reflectors for the panel member to reflect light that would otherwise exit the panel member through an end edge and/or side edge back into the panel member and toward the <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> for causing additional light to be emitted from the light emitting surface of the panel member, wherein the tray or housing provides structural support to the panel member and has posts, tabs, or other structural features that provide a mount for mounting of the assembly into a larger assembly or device.</p>

<sup>22</sup> ’974 patent, claims 1, 7, 13; ’370 patent, claims 1, 13, 29, 47; ’816 patent, claim 1.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p>7. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least a light emitting panel member having a light entrance surface and a light emitting surface, at least one LED light source 45 positioned near or against the light entrance surface, and a tray or housing having a cavity or recess in which the panel member is entirely received, wherein the panel member has a <u>pattern of light extracting deformities</u> on or in at least one surface to cause light to be emitted from the light emitting 50 surface of the panel member, and the tray or housing includes end walls and side walls that act as end edge reflectors and side edge reflectors for the panel member to reflect light that would otherwise exit the panel member through an end edge and/or side edge back into the panel member and toward the 55 <u>pattern of light extracting deformities</u> for causing additional light to be emitted from the light emitting surface of the panel member, wherein the tray or housing has posts, tabs or other structural features that provide a mount or structural support for at least one other part or component, and the tray or 60 housing provides structural support to the panel member.</p> <p>10 13. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least a light emitting panel member having a light entrance surface and a light emitting surface, at least one LED light source positioned near or against the light entrance surface, and a tray or housing having a cavity or recess in which the panel member is entirely received, wherein the panel member has a 15 <u>pattern of light extracting deformities</u> on or in at least one surface to cause light to be emitted from the light emitting surface of the panel member, and the tray or housing includes end walls and side walls that act as end edge reflectors and side edge reflectors for the panel member to reflect light that would otherwise exit the panel member through an end edge 20 and/or side edge back into the panel member and toward the <u>pattern of light extracting deformities</u> for causing additional light to be emitted from the light emitting surface of the panel member, and an additional component overlaying the panel member, the panel member having at least one of a tab, hole, 25 cavity, or protrusion that positions the tray or housing relative to the panel member.</p>

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><u>'370 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to change the output distribution of the emitted light such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p> <p>13. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, wherein the panel member has a transition region between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source.</p>



No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p>29. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one 5 light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> 10 that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at 15 least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides vary in a different way or manner than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to 20 change the output distribution of the emitted light such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p> <p>20 47. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front 25 and back sides having a <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> on or in at least one of the sides varies along at 30 least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides vary in a different way or manner than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, wherein the panel member has a transition region 35 between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source.</p>

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><u>'816 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting assembly comprising at least one light source, a light emitting panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the light source and a light emitting surface, a tray or housing having a cavity or recess in which the panel member is entirely received, wherein the panel member has a <b>pattern of light extracting deformities</b> on or in at least one surface to cause light to be emitted from the light emitting surface of the panel member, end edge reflectors and side edge reflectors, and an additional component overlying the panel member, wherein the panel member has a greater width than height, and the light input edge has a refractive surface that redirects the light output distribution of the light source more in the width direction as the light enters the panel member.</p>
4	<b>“continuous side walls”<sup>23</sup></b>	<p><u>'177 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting assembly comprising a tray having a back wall and <b>continuous side walls</b> that form a hollow cavity or recess completely surrounded by the side walls, at least one light source located, mounted or positioned in the cavity or recess, and at least one sheet, film or substrate overlying the assembly for controlling the light emitted from the assembly to fit a particular application, wherein the tray acts as at least one of a back, side edge, and end edge reflector and has one or more secondary flat, angled, faceted or curved reflective or refractive surfaces to redirect at least a portion of the light emitted by the light source in a predetermined manner within the cavity or recess.</p> <p>15. A light emitting assembly comprising a tray having a back wall and <b>continuous side walls</b> that form a hollow cavity or recess completely surrounded by the side walls, at least two light sources located, mounted or positioned in the cavity or recess, and at least one sheet, film or substrate overlying the assembly for controlling the light emitted from the assembly to fit a particular application, wherein the tray acts as at least one of a back, side edge and end edge reflector and has at least one secondary flat, angled, faceted or curved reflective or refractive surface to facilitate better mixing of light rays within the cavity or recess to produce a desired light output color or uniformity.</p>

<sup>23</sup> '177 patent, claims 1, 15.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
5	<b>“transition region”</b> <sup>24</sup>	<p><u>’660 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting panel assembly comprising: 10  a generally planar optical conductor having at least one input edge with a greater cross-sectional width than thickness; and  a plurality of light sources configured to generate light having an output distribution defined by a greater width component than height component, the light sources positioned adjacent to the input edge, thereby directing light into the optical conductor; 15  the optical conductor having at least one output region and a predetermined pattern of deformities configured to cause light to be emitted from the output region, 20  the optical conductor having a <b>transition region</b> disposed between the light source and the output region.</p> <p>3. The assembly of claim 1 wherein the <b>transition region</b> is integral with the optical conductor.</p> <p>10. The assembly of claim 1 wherein the <b>transition region</b> and the output region of the optical conductor have substantially the same thickness.</p> <p>33. A light emitting panel assembly comprising:  a generally planar optical conductor having at least one input edge with a greater cross-sectional width than thickness; and  a plurality of LED light sources each having a greater width than height positioned adjacent to the input edge, thereby directing light into the optical conductor, each light source being configured to generate light having an output distribution defined by a greater width component than height component; 5  the optical conductor having at least one output region and a predetermined pattern of deformities configured to cause light to be emitted from the output region,  the optical conductor having a <b>transition region</b> disposed between the light source and the output region. 10</p>

<sup>24</sup> ’660 patent, claims 1, 3, 10, 33; ’370 patent, claims 13, 47.



No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><u>'370 patent</u></p> <p>13. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, wherein the panel member has a <b>transition region</b> between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source.</p> <p>47. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides vary in a different way or manner than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, wherein the panel member has a <b>transition region</b> between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source.</p>



No.	TERM	CLAIM
6	<p><b>“at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member”<sup>25</sup></b></p>	<p><u>'370 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and <u>at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member</u>, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to change the output distribution of the emitted light such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p> <p>13. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and <u>at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member</u>, wherein the panel member has a transition region between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source.</p>

<sup>25</sup> '370 patent, claims 1, 13.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
7	<b>“an air gap therebetween”</b> <sup>26</sup>	<p><u>'547 patent</u></p> <p>1. A backlight assembly comprising a light emitting member having at least one light emitting area that emits light that is internally reflected within the light emitting member, a separate transparent sheet or film overlying the light emitting area with <b>an air gap therebetween</b>, a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film, the deformities varying at different locations on the sheet or film to direct the light that is emitted by the, light emitting member in different directions to produce a desired light output distribution such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>
8	<b>“an air gap between the film, sheet, plate or substrate and the panel member”</b> <sup>27</sup>	<p><u>'194 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a light emitting panel member having a light emitting surface, at least one light source, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned near the light emitting surface through which light from the panel member is emitted, and <b>an air gap between the film, sheet, plate or substrate and the panel member</b>, wherein at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces, and at least one of the reflective or refractive surfaces has well defined optical elements or deformities for controlling the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>
9	<b>“desired light output distribution”</b> <sup>28</sup>	<p><u>'547 patent</u></p> <p>1. A backlight assembly comprising a light emitting member having at least one light emitting area that emits light that is internally reflected within the light emitting member, a separate transparent sheet or film overlying the light emitting area with an air gap therebetween, a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film, the deformities varying at different locations on the sheet or film to direct the light that is emitted by the, light emitting member in different directions to produce a <b>desired light output distribution</b> such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>

<sup>26</sup> '547 patent, claim 1.

<sup>27</sup> '194 patent, claim 1.

<sup>28</sup> '547 patent, claim 1.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
10	<b>“desired light output distribution or effect”<sup>29</sup></b>	<u>’194 patent</u> <p>23. The assembly of claim 16 wherein an additional  35 transparent film, sheet, plate or substrate is positioned near the one film, sheet, plate or substrate to redirect at least a portion of the emitted light to produce a <b>desired light output distribution or effect</b>.</p>
11	<b>“desired light output color or uniformity”<sup>30</sup></b>	<u>’177 patent</u> <p>15. A light emitting assembly comprising a tray having a back wall and continuous side walls that form a hollow cavity or recess completely surrounded by the side walls, at  15 least two light sources located, mounted or positioned in the cavity or recess, and at least one sheet, film or substrate overlying the assembly for controlling the light emitted from the assembly to fit a particular application, wherein the tray acts as at least one of a back, side edge and end edge reflector and has at least one secondary flat, angled, faceted or curved  20 reflective or refractive surface to facilitate better mixing of light rays within the cavity or recess to produce a <b>desired light output color or uniformity</b>.</p>
12	<b>“desired light output”<sup>31</sup></b>	See nos. 9-11 above.
13	<b>“predetermined”<sup>32</sup></b>	<u>’370 patent</u> <p>1. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one  10 input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause  15 light to be emitted from the panel member in a <b>predetermined</b> output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at  20 least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to change the output  25 distribution of the emitted light such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>

<sup>29</sup> ’194 patent, claim 23.

<sup>30</sup> ’177 patent, claim 15.

<sup>31</sup> ’547 patent, claim 1; ’194 patent, claim 23; ’177 patent, claim 15.

<sup>32</sup> ’370 patent, claims 1, 13, 29, 47; ’177 patent, claim 1; ’660 patent, claims 1, 33.



No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p>13. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a <b>predetermined</b> output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, wherein the panel member has a transition region between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source.</p> <p>29. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a <b>predetermined</b> output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides vary in a different way or manner than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to change the output distribution of the emitted light such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p data-bbox="708 268 1451 911"> 20 <b>47.</b> A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a <b>predetermined</b> output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides vary in a different way or manner than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, wherein the panel member has a transition region between the at least one input edge and the patterns of light extracting deformities to allow the light from the at least one light source to mix and spread, and at least one side of the transition region contains optical elements for reflecting or refracting light from the at least one light source. </p> <p data-bbox="708 991 1451 1402"> <u>'177 patent</u>  <b>1.</b> A light emitting assembly comprising a tray having a back wall and continuous side walls that form a hollow cavity or recess completely surrounded by the side walls, at least one light source located, mounted or positioned in the cavity or recess, and at least one sheet, film or substrate overlying the assembly for controlling the light emitted from the assembly to fit a particular application, wherein the tray acts as at least one of a back, side edge, and end edge reflector and has one or more secondary flat, angled, faceted or curved reflective or refractive surfaces to redirect at least a portion of the light emitted by the light source in a <b>predetermined</b> manner within the cavity or recess. </p>

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><u>'660 patent</u></p> <p><b>1.</b> A light emitting panel assembly comprising: 10</p> <p>a generally planar optical conductor having at least one input edge with a greater cross-sectional width than thickness; and</p> <p>a plurality of light sources configured to generate light having an output distribution defined by a greater width component than height component, the light sources positioned adjacent to the input edge, thereby directing light into the optical conductor; 15</p> <p>the optical conductor having at least one output region and a <b>predetermined</b> pattern of deformities configured to cause light to be emitted from the output region, 20</p> <p>the optical conductor having a transition region disposed between the light source and the output region.</p> <p><b>33.</b> A light emitting panel assembly comprising:</p> <p>a generally planar optical conductor having at least one input edge with a greater cross-sectional width than thickness; and</p> <p>a plurality of LED light sources each having a greater width than height positioned adjacent to the input edge, thereby directing light into the optical conductor, each light source being configured to generate light having an output distribution defined by a greater width component than height component; 5</p> <p>the optical conductor having at least one output region and a <b>predetermined</b> pattern of deformities configured to cause light to be emitted from the output region,</p> <p>the optical conductor having a transition region disposed between the light source and the output region. 10</p>

No.	TERM	CLAIM
14	<b>“well defined optical elements or deformities”<sup>33</sup></b>	<p><u>'194 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a light emitting panel member having a light emitting surface, at least one light source, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned near the light emitting surface through which light from the panel member is emitted, and an air gap 25 between the film, sheet, plate or substrate and the panel member, wherein at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces, and at least one of the reflective or refractive surfaces has <b>well defined optical elements or deformities</b> for controlling 30 the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p> <p>16. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a tray that forms a cavity or recess, at least one light source 10 positioned within the cavity or recess, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned over the cavity or recess through which light from the light source is emitted, wherein at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces, and at least one 15 of the reflective or refractive surfaces has <b>well defined optical elements or deformities</b> for controlling the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p> <p>31. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a tray that forms a cavity or recess, at least one light source positioned within the cavity or recess, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned over the cavity or recess through which light from the light source is emitted, wherein 5 at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces that are <b>well defined optical elements or deformities</b> for controlling the light output ray angle distribution of the light emitted to suit a particular application.</p>

<sup>33</sup> '194 patent, claims 1, 16, 31.



No.	TERM	CLAIM
15	<b>“optical elements or deformities of well defined shape”<sup>34</sup></b>	<p><u>'194 patent</u></p> <p>28. A light emitting assembly comprising at least one light source and at least one transparent film, sheet, plate or substrate having top and bottom surfaces, a plurality of <b>optical elements or deformities of well defined shape</b> on or 55 in the top and bottom surfaces, at least some of the optical elements or deformities on or in at least one of the top and bottom surfaces having one or more reflective or refractive surfaces for controlling the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to pass through a liquid crystal 60 display with low loss.</p>
16	<b>“a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film”<sup>35</sup></b>	<p><u>'547 patent</u></p> <p>1. A backlight assembly comprising a light emitting member having at least one light emitting area that emits 20 light that is internally reflected within the light emitting member, a separate transparent sheet or film overlying the light emitting area with an air gap therebetween, <b>a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and 25 length of the sheet or film</b>, the deformities varying at different locations on the sheet or film to direct the light that is emitted by the, light emitting member in different directions to produce a desired light output distribution such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low 30 loss.</p>

<sup>34</sup> '194 patent, claim 28.

<sup>35</sup> '547 patent, claim 1.



No.	TERM	CLAIM
17	<p><b>“pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss”<sup>36</sup></b></p>	<p><u>'194 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a light emitting panel member having a light emitting surface, at least one light source, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned near the light emitting surface through which light from the panel member is emitted, and an air gap 25 between the film, sheet, plate or substrate and the panel member, wherein at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces, and at least one of the reflective or refractive surfaces has well defined optical elements or deformities for controlling 30 the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to <b>pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</b></p> <p>16. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a tray that forms a cavity or recess, at least one light source 10 positioned within the cavity or recess, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned over the cavity or recess through which light from the light source is emitted, wherein at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces, and at least one 15 of the reflective or refractive surfaces has well defined optical elements or deformities for controlling the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to <b>pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</b></p> <p>28. A light emitting assembly comprising at least one light source and at least one transparent film, sheet, plate or substrate having top and bottom surfaces, a plurality of optical elements or deformities of well defined shape on or 55 in the top and bottom surfaces, at least some of the optical elements or deformities on or in at least one of the top and bottom surfaces having one or more reflective or refractive surfaces for controlling the emitted light such that at least some of the light is redirected to <b>pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</b> 60</p>

<sup>36</sup> '194 patent, claims 1, 16, 28; '370 patent, claims 1, 29; '547 patent, claim 1.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><u>'370 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides are of a different type than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to change the output distribution of the emitted light such that the light will <u>pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</u></p> <p>29. A light emitting panel assembly comprising at least one light source, an optical panel member having at least one input edge for receiving light from the at least one light source, the panel member having front and back sides and a greater cross sectional width than thickness, both the front and back sides having a pattern of light extracting deformities that are projections or depressions on or in the sides to cause light to be emitted from the panel member in a predetermined output distribution, where the pattern of light extracting deformities on or in at least one of the sides varies along at least one of the length and width of the panel member and at least some of the light extracting deformities on or in one of the sides vary in a different way or manner than the light extracting deformities on or in the other side of the panel member, and at least one film, sheet or substrate overlying at least a portion of one of the sides of the panel member to change the output distribution of the emitted light such that the light will <u>pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</u></p>

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p><u>'547 patent</u></p> <p>1. A backlight assembly comprising a light emitting member having at least one light emitting area that emits light that is internally reflected within the light emitting member, a separate transparent sheet or film overlying the light emitting area with an air gap therebetween, a pattern of deformities on one side of the sheet or film having a width and length that is quite small in relation to the width and length of the sheet or film, the deformities varying at different locations on the sheet or film to direct the light that is emitted by the, light emitting member in different directions to produce a desired light output distribution such that the light will pass through a liquid crystal display with low loss.</p>
18	<b>“to [suit/fit] a particular application”<sup>37</sup></b>	<p><u>'194 patent</u></p> <p>31. A light emitting assembly comprising at least a tray that forms a cavity or recess, at least one light source positioned within the cavity or recess, at least one film, sheet, plate or substrate positioned over the cavity or recess through which light from the light source is emitted, wherein at least one surface of the film, sheet, plate or substrate has one or more reflective or refractive surfaces that are well defined optical elements or deformities for controlling the light output ray angle distribution of the light emitted to suit a particular application.</p> <p><u>'974 patent</u></p> <p>5. The assembly of claim 1 further comprising a film positioned near the light emitting surface of the panel member for changing the output ray angle distribution of the emitted light to fit a particular application.</p> <p><u>'177 patent</u></p> <p>1. A light emitting assembly comprising a tray having a back wall and continuous side walls that form a hollow cavity or recess completely surrounded by the side walls, at least one light source located, mounted or positioned in the cavity or recess, and at least one sheet, film or substrate overlying the assembly for controlling the light emitted from the assembly to fit a particular application, wherein the tray acts as at least one of a back, side edge, and end edge reflector and has one or more secondary flat, angled, faceted or curved reflective or refractive surfaces to redirect at least a portion of the light emitted by the light source in a predetermined manner within the cavity or recess.</p> <p>14. The assembly of claim 1 wherein the at least one sheet, film or substrate has deformities for controlling the light output ray angle distribution to fit a particular application.</p>

<sup>37</sup> '194 patent, claim 31; '974 patent, claim 5; '177 patent, claims 1, 14, 15.

No.	TERM	CLAIM
		<p>15        <b>15.</b> A light emitting assembly comprising a tray having a back wall and continuous side walls that form a hollow cavity or recess completely surrounded by the side walls, at least two light sources located, mounted or positioned in the cavity or recess, and at least one sheet, film or substrate overlying the assembly for controlling the light emitted from the assembly <u>to fit a particular application</u>, wherein the tray acts as at least one of a back, side edge and end edge reflector and has at least one secondary flat, angled, faceted or curved</p> <p>20        reflective or refractive surface to facilitate better mixing of light rays within the cavity or recess to produce a desired light output color or uniformity.</p>

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served this 14th day of July, 2014, with a copy of this document via electronic mail pursuant to Local Rule CV-5(d).

/s/ T. William Kennedy